

Atlantic and southern Indian Oceans (Marchant & Higgins 1990). Those breeding colonies nearest to Gough are on Bouvetøya and South Georgia (Marchant & Higgins 1990), c.1,800 km and 2,500 km distant, respectively. The species regularly disperses up to 2,000 km during the post-breeding period, although usually with more longitudinal than latitudinal movement (Bost *et al.* 2009). Vagrants have been recorded in New Zealand and Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1990), South Africa (Hockey *et al.* 2005) and as far south as 67°S, on Avian Island, Antarctic Peninsula (Gorman *et al.* 2009). Non-breeders and failed breeders return to their colonies to moult in January–February, whereas breeders return later in March to moult (Williams & Croxall 1991). Many records of vagrant penguins are of birds forced ashore to moult (Hockey *et al.* 2005) and the Macaroni Penguin we observed was probably one of these cases.

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Correction to Anderson (2010): First records of eight bird species for Eritrea (*Bull. ABC* 17: 66–70)

Jason Anderson

Rectification de Anderson (2010) : Première mention de huit espèces d'oiseaux pour l'Éritrée (*Bull. ABC* 17: 66–70). Anderson (2010) présentait ses observations de l'Érismature maccoa *Oxyura maccoa* en 2008–09 comme les premières pour le pays. L'espèce avait toutefois déjà été observée par Kasperek (1998) et Zinner (2001).

In Anderson (2010), I claimed the first records for Maccoa Duck *Oxyura maccoa* in Eritrea

based on seven sightings of birds on reservoirs in the highlands between April 2008 and February

2009. I speculated that the species is a recent colonist following the construction of reservoirs in the country. It has since been brought to my attention that I overlooked two previous mentions of the presence of Maccoa Duck in Eritrea, firstly by Kasperek (1998) and subsequently by Zinner (2001).

Kasperek (1998) in his brief note did not provide date(s), location(s) or number(s) of birds seen, or indeed any details of his sighting(s). Zinner (2001), however, mentioned two sight records of single males in June 1999 and February 2000 at an unspecified site on the 'Central Plateau' (i.e. highlands) at 2,200–2,400 m. It is probable that both records were on reservoirs; there are very few natural freshwater lakes in the Eritrean highlands.

Prior to publication, I had consulted Smith (1957), Dowsett (1993) and Ash & Atkins (2009), none of whom listed previous records of the species in Eritrea, despite the fact that Ash & Atkins included both Kasperek and Zinner in their references. They may have overlooked these records or rejected them due to inadequate documentation. They mentioned only my five records from 2008, which were submitted shortly before publication of their atlas, but mistakenly stated '2–8 birds between Feb and Oct'. In fact the five records submitted were of 1–8 birds between April and September, as in Anderson (2010).

Ash & Atkins (2009) mentioned that the species had been recently discovered in the northern Ethiopian province of Tigray by L. J. Dijkzen. This provides further evidence of its range expansion northwards. Breeding has been recorded in the north of the species' range in

all months (Berruti *et al.* 2005, 2007, cited in BirdLife International 2014); however, due to the lack of suitable vegetation for nesting at recently dammed reservoirs, it is unlikely that the species has yet bred in Eritrea. Maccoa Duck is listed as Near Threatened by BirdLife International (2014), due to severe declines, up to 50% in the last ten years, making this northern extension of its range of potential significance for the species' conservation.

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